

Consumer Price Index (CPI-U Change), Unadjusted Percent Change to July 2014 from:

CPI Item	Jul-13	Jun-14	Jul-13	Jun-14
	Midwest Region*		U.S. City	
All Items	1.8%	-0.3%	2.0%	0.0%
Food & Beverages	2.5%	0.1%	2.4%	0.3%
Housing	2.3%	0.2%	2.7%	0.2%
Apparel	2.3%	-2.3%	0.3%	-2.1%
Transportation	0.5%	-1.7%	0.9%	-0.7%
Medical Care	3.3%	0.3%	2.6%	0.1%
Recreation	-0.4%	0.2%	0.4%	-0.2%
Education & Communication	2.1%	0.1%	1.6%	0.2%
Other Goods & Services	1.0%	-0.3%	1.8%	0.1%

*Midwest region = Midwest Urban Average. Midwest Region includes Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota and Wisconsin

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Unemployment Claims, July 2014

Economic Growth Region (EGR) 9

Initial Claims

July 5, 2014 - 188 (D)

July 12, 2014 - 203 (D)

July 19, 2014 - 122 (D)

July 26, 2014 - 138 (D)

Continued Claims

July 5, 2014 - 1,071

July 12, 2014 - 1,054

July 19, 2014 - 1,005

July 26, 2014 - 953

Total Claims*

July 5, 2014 - 1,259

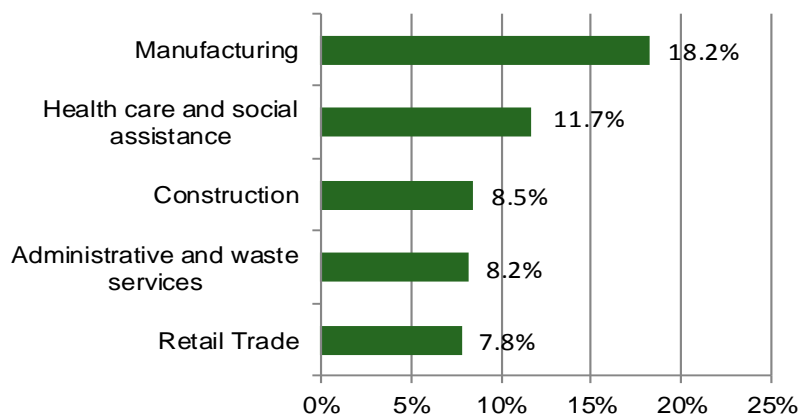
July 12, 2014 - 1,257

July 19, 2014 - 1,127

July 26, 2014 - 1,091

Percentage of Unemployment Claims for Top Five Region 10 Industries, July 2014

Distribution as a Percent of Total



Source: Indiana Dept of Workforce Development, Research and Analysis, UI Statistics

WARN Notices

There are no WARN Notices for July 2014 in EGR 10.

For information on WARN Act requirements, you may go to the U.S. Department of Labor Employment Training Administration Fact Sheet:
<http://www.doleta.gov/programs/factsht/warn.htm>

State of Indiana

Initial Claims

July 5, 2014 - 3,785

July 12, 2014 - 8,329

July 19, 2014 - 4,163

July 26, 2014 - 3,737

Continued Claims

July 5, 2014 - 26,962

July 12, 2014 - 28,699

July 19, 2014 - 26,093

July 26, 2014 - 25,220

Total Claims*

July 5, 2014 - 30,747

July 12, 2014 - 37,028

July 19, 2014 - 30,256

July 26, 2014 - 28,957

D* indicates item is affected by non-disclosure issues relating to industry or ownership status.

Total claims include EUC (Emergency Unemployment Compensation) and EB (State Extended Benefits). Please see Hoosiers by the Numbers for additional information.

Source: Indiana Department of Workforce Development, Research and Analysis, UI Statistics

Restaurants help feed job growth: how the leisure and hospitality industry fared after the recent employment downturn

(Excerpt from the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Beyond the Numbers, July, 2014
By John Coughlan)

The most recent employment downturn was historic in many ways, but most notably, in the substantial number of jobs lost. Data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics Current Employment Statistics (CES) survey show that total nonfarm employment fell by 8.7 million jobs between the employment peak in January 2008 and the employment trough in February 2010. In percentage terms, this was the largest job loss since the 1940s. Total nonfarm payroll employment did not make a full recovery until May 2014, a full 51 months after its employment low. During this recovery period, the leisure and hospitality industry gained more than 1.6 million jobs, accounting for almost 1 out of every 5 nonfarm jobs added during the recovery. Although other industries had similar or larger job gains, the leisure and hospitality industry is interesting because so many of the jobs were created in very few component industries.

Before the most recent recession, there was an employment downturn between July 2001 and June 2002. The leisure and hospitality industry employment recoveries in 2002 and 2010 differ in several ways. For many industries, the 2001 employment downturn was shorter than the 2007 downturn and the accompanying job losses were less severe. The leisure and hospitality industry was no exception. It took leisure and hospitality 6 months to recover the 205,000 jobs it lost between its July 2001 peak and its June 2002 trough—a recovery rate of about 17 percent per month. Overall, it took half as long to recover the jobs as it did to lose them. In contrast, it took the leisure and hospitality industry 24 months to recover the 619,000 jobs it lost from the December 2007 peak to the January 2010 trough—a recovery rate of about 4 percent per month.

Although retail sales data at food services and drinking places collected by the U.S. Census Bureau are volatile, they track closely with changes in employment. On an inflation-adjusted basis, retail sales at food services and drinking places declined briefly in 2001 but recovered very quickly. For the most recent recession, the sales data also show a period of decline from December 2007 through January 2010, followed by a strong period of recovery—again coinciding with trends in employment.

Food services and drinking places contains three major components: special food services, drinking places (alcoholic beverages), and restaurants and other eating places. Virtually all of the job gains in food services and drinking places occurred in restaurants and other eating places, the largest component of the industry. The employment gains in restaurants and other eating places were so strong they accounted for 74 percent of all the jobs gained in leisure and hospitality and 14 percent of all the jobs gained in total nonfarm employment as of May 2014. Job losses in restaurants and other eating places accounted for 53 percent of all the job losses within leisure and hospitality and 4 percent of the jobs lost in total nonfarm during the most recent downturn.

Total nonfarm employment has fully recovered from the most recent employment downturn. Despite making up only 8 percent of total nonfarm employment, the food services and drinking places industry has accounted for almost 1 out of every 6 nonfarm jobs added during the recovery. With restaurants leading the job gains within food services and drinking places, this industry is feeding more than its share of job growth during a recovery hungry for jobs.

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Beyond the Numbers <http://www.bls.gov/opub/btn/volume-3/restaurants-help-feed-job-growth.htm>

Applicant Pool

Top 20 Occupations Desired by Active Applicants on Their Resumes in the Past 12 Months

- 1** Customer Service Representatives -301
- 2** Office Clerks, General -147
- 3** Production Workers, All Other -138
- 4** Cashiers -115
- 5** Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand -101
- 6** Managers, All Other -100
- 7** Administrative Services Managers -99
- 8** Office and Administrative Support Workers, All Other -93
- 9** Assemblers and Fabricators, All Other -92
- 10** Nursing Assistants -90
- 11** Helpers--Production Workers -89
- 12** Stock Clerks- Stockroom, Warehouse, or Storage Yard -74
- 13** Bookkeeping, Accounting, and Auditing Clerks -70
- 14** Receptionists and Information Clerks -70
- 15** Secretaries and Administrative Assistants, Except Legal, Medical, and Executive -70
- 16** Heavy and Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers -51
- 17** Executive Secretaries and Executive Administrative Assistants -49
- 18** First-Line Supervisors of Retail Sales Workers -47
- 19** Medical Assistants -46
- 20** First-Line Supervisors of Production and Operating Workers -45

Source: Indiana Department of Workforce Development, Indiana Career Connect

Labor Force, Employment and Unemployment for Louisville, KY-IN (MSA) in July, 2014

Labor Force Table

The table below shows the monthly not seasonally adjusted Labor Force, Employment and Unemployment data for Louisville, KY-IN (MSA) in July, 2014.

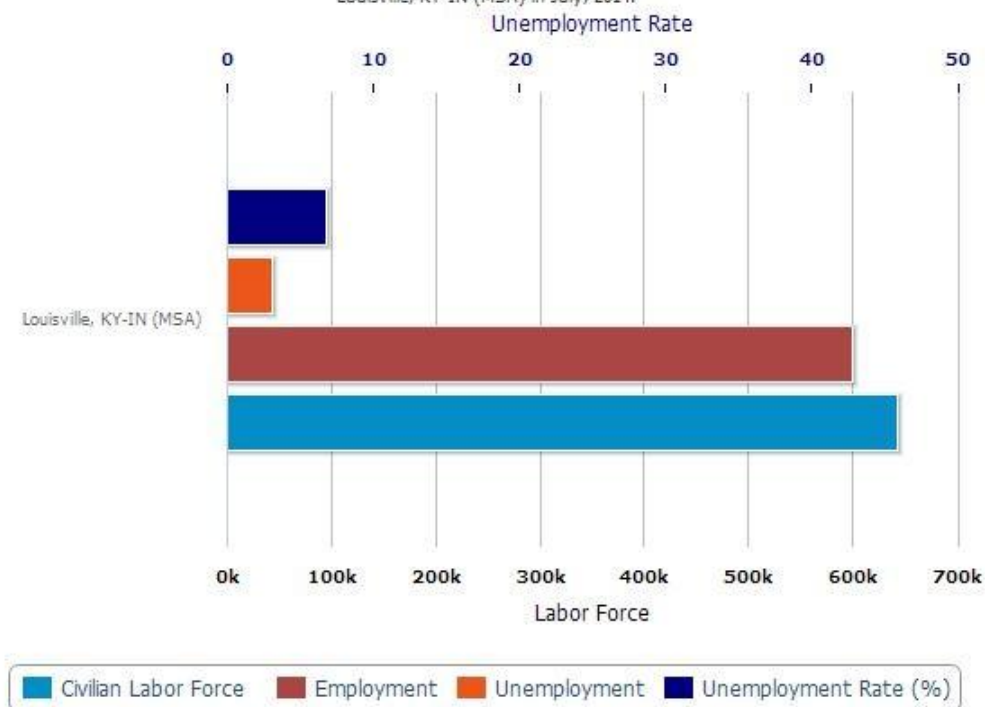
Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed	Unemployment Rate	Preliminary
643,495	599,820	43,675	6.80%	Yes

Source: Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) Program

Labor Force, Employment and Unemployment for Louisville, KY-IN (MSA) in July, 2014

Labor Force Graph

The graph below shows the monthly not seasonally adjusted Labor Force, Employment and Unemployment data for Louisville, KY-IN (MSA) in July, 2014.



Source: Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) Program
Downloaded: 08/21/2014 11:36 AM

Frequently Listed Jobs

Top 20 Job listings by number of openings in Region 10 for the month of July 2014

- 1 Packers and Packagers, Hand
- 2 Insurance Sales Agents
- 3 Customer Service Representatives
- 4 Janitors and Cleaners, Except Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners
- 5 Teachers and Instructors, All Other
- 6 Tax Preparers
- 7 Heavy and Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers
- 8 Personal Care Aides
- 9 Production Workers, All Other
- 10 Retail Salespersons
- 11 Electrical Power-Line Installers and Repairers
- 12 Stock Clerks, Sales Floor
- 13 Registered Nurses
- 14 Construction Laborers
- 15 Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Workers, All Other
- 16 Counter Attendants, Cafeteria, Food Concession, and Coffee Shop
- 17 Demonstrators and Product Promoters
- 18 Food Servers,
- 19 Light Truck or Delivery Services Drivers
- 20 Computer-Controlled Machine Tool Operators, Metal and Plastic

Source: Indiana Department of Workforce Development, Indiana Career Connect

County Unemployment Rates July 2014



INDIANA
WORKFORCE
DEVELOPMENT
AND ITS **WorkOne** CENTERS

Questions?

Please contact the DWD Research and Analysis representative listed below:

Jillian A. Nead

janead@dwd.in.gov

110 Walnut Street
Lawrenceburg, IN 47024

(812)-537-1117 ext 234

